

DEFENDANT CAUSES STIR IN THE MIXED COURT

Carl Starck, charged with attempted intimidation of Max Kindler, denounces latter

A touch of the dramatic lent a thrill to the proceedings in the Mixed Court yesterday.

The touch came when Carl Starck, an Austrian charged with threatening and menacing Dr. Max Kindler, with a view to preventing testimony in the false passports case, rose and pointed to a woman in the rear of the Court room.

"Can Kindler look that woman in the face?" Starck shouted, and then to Kindler: "You cannot. You bound! I did threaten to break your neck, but it had nothing to do with the forged passports case. It was because of this woman."

The Austrians, Schubert and Krompasky, involved with Kindler in the Austrian Consulate case, testified that Starck had made threats at the Continental Hotel to "break Kindler's neck" if he mentioned the name of Berthel again in the passports case.

Assessor Grant Jones advised Starck, after his outburst, not to take the redressing of his grievance against Kindler into his own hands and bound him over in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace for six months.

British Aeroplanes, Despite Strong Gale, Perform Much Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, October 11.—Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué issued yesterday evening concerning aviation, reported:

Much work was carried out on the battlefield on Tuesday, despite a strong gale and thick clouds. Our artillery was thus enabled to deal with the enemy's new gun positions and other suitable targets and much was kept with our infantry the whole day long. The enemy's troops were harassed at every opportunity with machine-gun fire.

A ton of bombs was dropped during the day-time on Staden and two tons during the night on the stations at Roulers, Courtrai, Menin and Ledeghem. A direct hit on a hostile train caused a number of explosions.

Four German machines were brought down and two driven down. Two of ours are missing.

The Admiralty today issued the following communiqué: Our naval aircraft, when patrolling, used their machine-guns against the enemy's trenches. One pilot, being heavily shelled by anti-aircraft guns, descended, attacked and scattered the crews and silenced the guns.

Yesterday morning, we dropped large quantities of explosives on the railway-junctions at Thourout and Lichetervelde. All our machines returned.

Hongkong Considers Aiding Britain More

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, October 12.—At a meeting of the Legislative Council, the Governor, in his Budget speech, said that the estimated revenue for 1917 was \$14,257,330, or \$1,015,330 more than the original estimate. The increase was made up partly of \$250,000 from the opium monopoly and \$100,000 from the duties on tobacco.

The revised estimate of expenditure totalled \$13,690,170, of which \$2,000,000 had been presented as a gift to the Imperial Government for war purposes. The estimated revenue for 1918 was \$14,763,550.

The Governor informed the Council that he would take an early opportunity to consult its members regarding what further help the Colony can give His Majesty's Government. His Excellency stated that the amount taken up by the Colony through British war loans and war savings is a little over £1,45,000. State's Settlement and F. M. S. loans \$12,365,173; subcriptions to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, \$1,011,440, by 787 members.

Four French Vessels And 4 Italian Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 10.—Last week, 903 merchantmen arrived and 811 sailed from French ports. Two over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk and 8 vessels unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

Rome, October 10.—Last week, 503 merchantmen arrived and 467 left Italian ports. Two over and two under 1,500 tons were sunk during the same period. One sailing vessel was unsuccessfully attacked.

RECORD TEA PRICES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—Tea was again in active demand and the market continues strong, with maximum prices for nearly all descriptions of Ceylon tea, except the lowest grades; 3/10d. per lb. was paid for "D" tea from one of the most favored gardens, which, after allowing for the duty of 1/- per lb., represents a rise of fully 1/- within three weeks and constitutes a new record under the present system of disposal. The continued demand for "D" tea is partly attributed to the bulk of the tea available before the system of control was instituted being now apparently absorbed. There were again good "A" teas yesterday and quality generally was considered excellent.

Kerensky's Cabinet Renews War Pledge

Loyal To Allies, Will Exert
Whole Strength To Clear
Germans From Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 10.—A manifesto by the Provisional Government states that the convocation of the Constituent Assembly must not be delayed. Meanwhile, the Provisional Government will work indefatigably for universal peace, which is essential to the reconstruction of Russia.

The Russian delegates to the International Conference in Paris will seek an understanding with the Allies on the subject of the principles proclaimed in the Russian Revolution. They include a special delegate who enjoys the confidence of the democratic organisations.

The Provisional Government will exert its whole strength in support of the cause of the Allies, to eject the enemy from Russia and to restore the fighting strength of the army.

TASHKENT REVOLUTION LEADERS ARE ARRESTED

Punitive Expedition Firm In
Suppression Of S. and W.
Delegates Movement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 10.—The punitive expedition sent by the Government has arrived at Tashkent and arrested the Revolutionary Committee and Governor, whom the local Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates appointed.

Economy Over Food In Canada is Urged

Northcliffe Says Alternative Will
Be Reduction In Soldiers'
Rations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Montreal, October 9.—Lord Northcliffe, addressing the members of the Canadian Club, said that, unless the food question is taken up in Canada with a vigor equal to that displayed by Great Britain, the rations of the soldiers at the front must be cut down.

Britain Taking Over 40 Swedish Vessels

Seizes All In Port Under Neu-
tral Flags, But In Which Own
Subjects Interested

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Oct. 11.—Reuter's Agency announces that the Government has decided to utilise partly or wholly British-owned ships registered under a neutral flag and now lying in British ports. It is believed that forty Swedish vessels are alone affected.

American Song Service

At the American Song Service, to be held tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 in the Assembly Room of the Palace Hotel, the Rev. James B. Cochran, of Hwalyuan, Anhui, will deliver the sermon, while Mr. Howard Bourne, a young American concert singer, will give a solo.

After the usual meeting the Committee will present for general discussion the proposals for co-operation made by the Union Church Committee. Mr. Bourne, who will sing Mendelssohn's "O Rest in the Lord," is visiting in Shanghai on his way to Manila and Australia, from where he will return to America. Mr. Bourne is a baritone who has sung in many of the European capitals.

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FRATERNISING IS TRIED WITH RUSSIANS AGAIN

Republicans Pressed Back At
Riga But Are Successful
Against Kurds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11 (By wireless).—A Russian official communiqué reports: In the region of Riga, the enemy pressed back some of our companies southward of the Pskov highway. The enemy attempted to penetrate with our men, south-eastward of Jacobstadt.

We captured the villages of Maruva and Tchal, westward of Urmia, and 250 Kurds prisoners and releasing 200 Syrians. The enemy fled across the Great Zab, destroying three bridges in their flight.

News Briefs

On the understanding that Art Smith was not to fly on Sunday, it was arranged by "Dare-Devil" Eadon that he would have his balloon ascent on that date. It being now too late to have the date altered, the ascent will take place as announced. It is pointed out that there will be plenty of time after Art Smith's flight to see the balloon ascent, and an opportunity to compare between the old and the new methods of flying.

The Committee of the British Red Cross Society desire to acknowledge most gratefully their indebtedness to Messrs. Fearon, Daniel and Co., Inc., for kindly allowing their advertising space in this issue to be used for the Society's Appeal for support in aid of the "Our Day" Fund.

Two shroffs employed by Weeks and Co., Dong Lee-sung and Chow Kwen-zi, were charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with conspiring together with J. M. Campos to defraud Weeks and Co. of certain large sums of money. Campos is now awaiting trial in the British Supreme Court. Mr. McLean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Home and Mr. Rodger for the defendants. The case was remanded until October 19.

Thirteen Chinese appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with beating and intimidating employees of a silver smelting concern and trying to force them into a silver smelters' union. The Shanghai Silver Smelting Hongkong Guild is bearing the charge. The case was remanded for special hearing.

The substitution of false jewelry for her bracelets, watch, brooches, pins, etc., was discovered by Mrs. W. V. Drummond, 131 Sicawei Road, too soon to allow Kao Ngoh-soong, a tailor, to get rid of all the genuine articles. Part of the stolen property was recovered and the thief was given two years' imprisonment and expulsion in the Mixed Court yesterday.

For stealing a tin of peaches and a tin of beef from the American gun-boat Monocacy, lying at the Old Dock, a coddle and a Chinese brass smith, who had been working on the boat, were given two months each in the Mixed Court.

Evening classes of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. will be formally opened for the fall season this evening. Mr. N. Han of the National Committee will welcome the students. More than three hundred have been registered.

An entertainment for the members of the Y.M.C.A. will take place at 8 o'clock this evening. The Shanghai Glee Club will give a number of vocal selections. There will be moving pictures and patriotic speeches.

YUNNANESE DISPLAY TENDENCY TO FIGHT

Szechuan Commanders Ask Per-
mission To Attack Ag-
gressors At Once

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, October 11.—According to reports from Szechuan, the situation is again critical. It is stated that, although the Yunnanese have withdrawn from Tzechungshien, the Yunnanese troops at Lungchow, Suifu, Tzeliuhchien and Yunghien are being increased and other military preparations are being made.

Moreover, the Yunnanese in these districts are appropriating the taxes and revenues. It is further stated that General Liu Tsun-hao and General Chow Tao-kang, the Military Governor of Szechuan, are co-operating and making preparations to drive out the Yunnanese.

The commanders of the Szechuan troops have telephoned to their superior officers, alleging that, though the Yunnanese, after their recent defeat, made a pretence of retiring, they are really waiting for re-inforcements, which have been pouring into Szechuan. Moreover, though an armistice has been arranged, the Yunnanese are still pillaging the occupied territory, as before and have shown no sincerity in their negotiations.

The commanders of the Szechuan troops, therefore, requested to be ordered to immediately commence operations against the Yunnanese. Meanwhile, the Investigation Commissioner, General Wu Kwang-hsin, telegraphs that he is making active preparations to advance into Szechuan and will start for Chungking in a few days.

LEGATION CHANGES

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, October 11.—M. Schitckine, Councillor to the Russian Embassy at Tokio, has been appointed Minister at Teheran. He will be succeeded by M. Gravé, Councillor to the Russian Legation in Peking, while M. Abrilkooff, First Secretary to the Embassy in Tokio, will succeed M. Gravé.

SOCONY ASSURES FULL OIL SUPPLY TO BRITAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 11.—As the result of a conference of British representatives with officials of the Standard Oil Company and the Shipping Board, an ample supply of fuel oil for the British Navy is assured.

Argentine Paralysed By Railroad Strike

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, October 10.—The railroad strike is paralysing traffic and enormously affecting trade. The gas companies announce that they will shortly be forced to suspend business, owing to lack of combustibles.

JAPANESE IN TIENTSIN PUMPING OUT WATER

Concession Expected To Be Dry
Before The Frozen Sea-
son Sets In

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

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One-fifth of the entire flood water in Tientsin was pumped out Thursday. Four hundred pumps are now installed in the Japanese Settlement for the work and a regiment of engineers stationed in Manchuria arrived at the city yesterday to reinforce the laborers. It is expected that unless something extraordinary happens the water will be pumped out before the ice comes.

Two thousand and five hundred feet of the dykes of the Yellow River were rammed down Thursday at Panchwang and Chaitien.

Abundance of rain has caused the inundation of two of the cities in the district of Hsuehowfu, Kiangsu. They are Peihien and Tunghsien.

A fete was inaugurated yesterday at the Central Park by the Peking residents to raise funds for relief in Tientsin and its suburbs. President Feng and Premier Tuan have contributed an automobile each and several curios for sale, the proceeds to go to the fund. The affair will last for three days.

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WELL-KNOWN PEKINGESE RECENTLY BAPTISED IS JAILED WITHOUT ORDER

Frank Yung Tao Incurs Displeasure Of Police Chief, Strong Confucianist

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 6.—There is considerable uneasiness in Peking at the present moment concerning a case of apparent injustice, if not worse, that has been the topic of open comment amongst the foreign, especially the missionary, community and of whispered comment in Chinese circles. A little over a week ago Mr. Frank Yung Tao, a comparatively young man who was about a year ago baptised a member of the Chinese Christian Church, was invited to take dinner with General Wu Ping-hsang, the Chief of the Peking Police. He was barely inside the house of his host when he was arrested and flung into the common jail, and no efforts of his friends have as yet been successful in securing his release even on bail, or a satisfactory reason for his imprisonment.

As far as can be ascertained, the story of this curious illustration of judicial miscarriage under the Peking administration is as follows. Before he became baptised Christian Mr. Yung Tao was noted for his philanthropic activities. He encouraged education, supported schools, paid for the education of quite a large number of students in foreign-managed institutions, and generally gave evidences of patriotic enlightenment. He has built on various sites in Peking monumental pillars on which it was his intention to have passages of Scripture engraved, but this was forbidden by the authorities, and he was obliged to substitute for his proposed Scripture passages select maxims from the Chinese classics.

From the time of his baptism Mr. Yung Tao has done much financially to assist the Chinese Independent Church, which has hitherto held its meetings in the church building formerly belonging to the London Mission. When the London Mission sold out its land and buildings to the Rockefeller Medical Foundation it was stipulated that the Chinese Independent Church should not be ousted until it had had time to acquire new property on which to erect its own church building, and a sum of several thousand dollars was raised for the building fund. To this sum Mr. Yung Tao contributed liberally, but his principal aid took the form of a gift of land, on which were to be established the church premises and also a central home for the Social Reform Society.

This Society has amongst its objects the purifying of political life, and in this connection Mr. Yung Tao has been very active indeed. Moreover, it is said that the Chief of Police is a strong Confucianist, and has for some reason or other a general enmity against Christians and Christianity.

It appears that the land that Mr. Yung Tao presented to the Chinese Independent Church and to the Social Reform Union was bought from a Buddhist priest, and was formerly the property of a Buddhist temple, and no sooner had the transaction been made to the Independent Church than the Chief of Police informed Mr. Yung Tao that the land was public land and could not be disposed of in the way that Mr. Yung Tao had disposed of it. Mr. Yung Tao was very much surprised at being so informed, for all the title deeds were in order, and his title seemed quite clear. To those best informed on the subject it still seems to be quite clear. However, Mr. Yung Tao did not prove unreasonable, and it is understood that he accepted General Wu's invitation to dinner in order as he thought, that the matter might be talked over and settled in an amicable way. Instead of the expected discussion taking place, however, Mr. Yung Tao was almost immediately clapped in jail, though no charge was preferred against him.

Almost immediately attempts were made by his friends to obtain his release, on bail at any rate; but these attempts up to the present have been unavailing. His Christian friends have twice called on the Chief of Police, and have not on either occasion been received. Indeed they were treated very cavalierly. A number of his business friends, men of good standing in the business world of Peking, have also tried their utmost to secure his liberation, but also without effect. Practically all access is denied to him, and it is therefore very difficult to ascertain exactly what his present position is, but it appears to be clear that General Wu realises at last that he has made a false move, and if Mr. Yung Tao can be released without General Wu losing face the release may be effected.

It appears that three courses have been proposed to Mr. Yung Tao since he was imprisoned. First of all, he was told that if he would sign a document by which the property "reverted" to public use, he would be released. This he refused to do, as it would have been tantamount to an admission that he was in the wrong; and he proposed as a counter measure that he should be brought to immediate trial, and the Buddhist priest and the man who had acted as middleman between the priest and himself should be brought, both being easily procurable, as witnesses. This counter-proposal was rejected. Then it was suggested that he might

be released if he handed over a handsome subscription to the flood relief funds. Mr. Yung Tao said that he was perfectly willing to give a subscription towards this worthy object, but he should make the amount so long as he remained in prison, and should give it, if he chose, to some other than the official relief funds.

These proposals were not acceptable to General Wu, who was evidently getting alarmed at Mr. Yung Tao's obstinacy; and he finally proposed that Mr. Yung Tao should sign a document virtually admitting his own "negligence" in the original purchase, but exonerating the Police authorities from any blame in the matter of his arrest. This Mr. Yung Tao naturally refused to do, and so he is still held in durance.

The case may seem trifling, and in one sense it is, but two important principles underlie it. On the one hand, proceedings of this kind threaten the religious liberty that under the Provisional Constitution is granted to all citizens of the Republic, for the case is essentially one of religious persecution. On the other hand, and possibly still more serious, the violation of the elementary principles of justice in the method of arrest, in the imprisonment without charge preferred, and in the continued imprisonment without any semblance of a trial or preparation for it, will not tend to hasten the abolition of those extraterritorial privileges that foreigners enjoy and that the Chinese profess to be so anxious to see removed.

The case is engaging the attention of the leading foreigners in Peking, and of the leading mercantile Chinese as well, and if Mr. Yung Tao is not either speedily released or brought to a definite public trial it is likely to become a very serious matter indeed for the Police authorities, who, in order to cover themselves, are spreading the insinuation that Mr. Yung Tao has been improperly trafficking with Germans. Mr. Yung Tao's father was compradore to Siemens, and Mr. Yung Tao was at one time compradore to Dierdrichsen; out of these two bits of ancient history the Police authorities are trying to make a shield for themselves.

WAR HAS AWAKENED NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Navy Yard Alone Has 7,000 Men At Work—Any One Idle Is So By Choice

Norfolk, Va., August 25.—Norfolk is the war city of America. There are more signs of real preparation in this city than in any other in the United States. Here you see English, French and American sailors and soldiers on the streets, in the hotels and in the theaters. It is a real "Allies" town, as British sailors know!

American naval officers believe that if Germany sends submarines across the Atlantic, they will come nearer Norfolk than any other port on the coast, but who would find it difficult to get near enough to do any damage. It is practically impossible for a submarine to get inside the Virginia Capes, except in the wake of a steamer, then it would have to remain on the surface; it could gain entrance to the Chesapeake while submerged.

There are more strangers in Norfolk today than ever before, even during the Jamestown Exposition. The population within the past six months has increased 30,000. There is more work here than ever before. Any man who is idle around Norfolk is idle by choice.

The Exposition grounds are rapidly being turned into the greatest naval base in America, several thousand men—working from ten to fourteen hours a day building all kinds of structures for the 15,000 men to be sent here. Any man who can drive a nail or saw a board straight can earn from \$5 to \$9 per day at the Exposition grounds.

Over at the navy yard there are 7,000 men at work, representing every trade, and their wages vary from \$3.50 to \$9 a day, with time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sunday.

But Uncle Sam is not the only busy man in this section. There is the British-American Tobacco Company, which is making and shipping cigarettes and tobacco to the men in the trenches. It purchased a large piece of property right in the heart of the business section and will give employment to a large number of women and some men.

Shipyards are springing up all along the water front. A million-dollar concern headed by Baltimore and Boston capitalists bought a water front site on the Eastern branch of the Elizabeth River and is equipping a plant to build merchant ships. Two other shipbuilding plants are almost ready to begin work.

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Hunan Invites Lu Yung-ting To Command Its Troops

Tang Chi-yao Telegraphs President Feng Protesting Against National Council

(From the Chinese Press)

The announcement of Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting's allegiance with the Hunan independents was received in the latter province with great enthusiasm. The Provincial Assembly, headed by Li Chi-chung and Chow Chung-ling, immediately despatched a wire to Nanning, asking the southern leader to come to Hunan and personally command the Hunan independent troops.

General Lu has ordered the immediate erection of wireless stations from Nanning and Kwelling, and Chow Tien-ku, the Canton expert on wireless telegraphy, to rush as many engineers as he can to Kwelling to assist the work.

Injustice done to the South-Western provinces by the Peking government was the keynote of the message of Tuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, to President Feng Kuo-chang, protesting against the convocation of the National Council. The Yunnan military head called the Peking authorities "unbearable and liable to opposition from all thinking people." The telegram reads in part:

"I do not wish to speak about the injustice done to me personally, but I wish to speak on behalf of my subordinates. In the fight for democracy last year, Yunnan troops marched to Szechuan and Kwangtung. They may not have enough merit to warrant honors, but their efforts in defending the country were admirable. No provision was made for them, yet mandates and ministerial orders have been issued to confer honors on the Peking troops in Szechuan and Hunan."

"General Liu Chung-hao has twice rebelled against the Republic and attacked the Tuchun appointed by the Republic. Yet he was allowed to do what he pleased. I, Chi-yao, being a neighbor of Liu and for the peace and good order of the provinces as well as the safety of my own people, despatched soldiers to keep order on the boundary. I was ordered to stop by the government and threatened with the severity of the law. In addition, the government despatched General Wu Kuan-han and his troops to Szechuan. What kind of motive has the government in this movement?"

"There are several things that keep me in constant doubt. I hope you will not fail to enlighten me. It is true that Parliament was dissolved by order of President Li Yuan-hung. But was this action done upon the true conviction of President Li?"

"The national legislature was only newly-born and was not experienced. Consequently it was to be regretted that their work was not quite satisfactory. But to my limited knowledge, it had perpetrated nothing that harmed the nation or disturbed the people. You called it a destructive organisation. It is evident that you did so to hasten us to endorse your convocation of the National Council. But this new body is not what we desired. We desired a legal legislature, whether old or new!"

"You claim that the Cabinet could be recognised by the new legislature according to precedent. But there is no precedent whereby the cabinet may be recognised by a legislature whose existence is unknown and the time of whose existence is indefinite."

"There is no case of treason more

condemnable than the restoration of

tested against the pending loans of the Tuan Chi-jui government at Peking on the ground that, according to the Provisional Constitution, the government must have the approval of the National Assembly before it can borrow money. Military Governor Tang Chi-yao has already wired his protest against the Presidential Mandate of September 29, declaring it is illegal. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the National Assembly in extraordinary session here and others have also pointed out the misleading arguments in the order calling for the meeting of a Tsangyiyuan, a legislature created to amend the Provisional Constitution.

CHANGCHOW CELEBRATES

(Special Correspondence to the China Press)

Changchow, Ku, October 10.—We

can hardly claim a place alongside

many of the more pretentious cities

but we too have been celebrating.

From early morn till now, a late hour

at night, we have been hearing the

sounds of bugle and drum and have

seen the marching of Young China.

The Public Garden of the city was

the place where all were to meet and

salute the national flag. Among the

chief events of the day was a review of

the Boy Scouts from the Higher Primary Schools of the city by the civil and

military officials. The scouts have

organised in four schools here.

At night the schools of the city gave

a lantern parade and by the time the

last round was made the enthusiastic

youths must have been weary enough

to sleep for it has been a full day.

Congratulations on your Special

Chinese Ministers to the Court

of St. James and Paris to ascertain

the attitude of the respective foreign

nations towards China's participation

at the Paris Economic Conference.

Tuchun Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien

has demanded an explanation from

the government as to whether or not the delegates to the National

Council will be appointed by the

Peking authorities. Instead of giving him a direct reply,

requested him to inquire from the

provinces which have already ap-

pointed their delegates.

Peking will create a special office

for Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting,

if the latter can only cause the South

to send delegates to the National

Council, thereby recognising the gov-

ernment. The title of Inspector-General of the Precautionary Sea Forces and the Sir South-Western Provinces will be conferred on him if he agrees.

The government, however, is not unaware of the firm attitude of the southern leader, so, at the same time, large numbers of troops are being ordered to Hunan.

General Lu is much dis-satisfied

with the action of Tuan Chi-jui who,

while apparently trying to compro-

miserate with the South, has despatched

Northern troops to Hunan under the

commander of Fu Liang-iso, who has

replaced Tan Ting-kai as the Military

Governor of that province. Word

has been received from Yunnan that

Military Governor Tang Chi-yao is

supporting the Military Government.

The Provincial Assemblies of Yunnan,

Kweichow, and Kwangsi have pro-

Chang Hsun's Troops Wait For His Orders

(Special Correspondence to the China Press)

Nanhauchow, Anhui, October 5.—

Up to the first week of September

there had been no pig-tailed soldiers

here since their leaving for Peking

early in the summer. During the

second and third weeks of September

Chang Hsun's soldiers began coming

into the city until there were several

thousand here. On their arrival it

was first reported that they had come

to drill and to have the men recounted

and reassigned to various divisions and

then sent out to different cities in this

section.

As yet none of this has been done.

The local magistrate has managed to

keep them from living in the city it-

self. Most of the soldiers are living

in old temples in the suburbs of the

city and in tents. They made quite a

good deal of trouble on their arrival

by taking beds away from the in-

habitants. There has been no looting

and the Chinese have now rather got-

ten over being as scared as upon the

first arrival of the troops

PARIS SEES PEACE WITH VICTORY NEAR

Germany's Last Hope Gone With Realisation That France Can't Be Crushed

'BREAKING GERMAN HEARTS'

French Staff Officer Points To Hospital Outrages As Proving This

Paris, Aug. 25.—"Is the end of the war really near?" is the question one is beginning to hear in well-informed circles in Paris, which for the first time are inclined to admit the possibility of a successful termination of hostilities in the not too distant future.

At the risk of being suspected of premature optimism I will try to set forth the reasons and arguments that are being advanced by people in Paris in support of the expectations which they have hitherto scarcely ventured to consider.

To begin with, the reception accorded the Pope's peace offer in the allied countries has dealt a fatal blow to the theory advanced by the pessimists that, despite American intervention, the national morale in France, England, and Italy had so fallen that their Governments would soon be forced by popular pressure to accept almost any peace short of absolute submission to Germany. France, especially, which the croakers declared would never face another Winter of war, met the Papal olive branch with universal and uncompromising hostility and thereby brought a victories peace nearer by a giant stride.

It is now realised more than Germany has ever been on the chances of French weakness (for France, as the greatest sufferer among the big allied powers, is thought the most vulnerable) as her last desperate stake, the final double or quits that might snatch victory from defeat. Despite the false statements about submarine and aerial attacks, it is now known that it is nothing else to hope for; but while the chance of France throwing up the sponge was possibly it was obvious that the German war chiefs would hold on to the bitter end. Now that this chance has vanished, it is believed that the effect on the German people will be vitally important.

A veteran French diplomat stated the case plainly to me this morning:

"In the early Summer we passed the dead line that separate failure from success. You know what happened then—the disappointment of the extravagant hopes placed by the people in the April offensive was suddenly turned to gloom by German or German-paid propaganda. What a contrast today! Under a chief who will rank with the greatest Generals of antiquity, their few legitimate grievances appeased by wise reforms, their courage unsupped by lies and calumny from the rest, our soldiers are winning victory before the fortresses that the Germans boasted would subdue their triumph forever."

"In the rear French Justice has stamped her foot, and the rats of treachery have scuttled to their holes. Legitimate complaints were adjusted and new confidence was born, which no one again will dare to try to undermine."

"But our moment of weakness gave the Germans hope. They said: 'France faints; let us appear undaunted and deal best hammer blows. Her resistance will soon be ended.' I am convinced that the numerous attacks on the Aisne, where it is stated that they lost more troops than in the first battle of Verdun, were inspired by some such reasoning. What can they hope for now? You have the answer on the banks of the Meuse."

The French Army Never Stronger

I submitted the point to an unimportant staff officer, who replied:

"The French army was never stronger than today, which is the best refutation of the stories of military weakness. However the latest attack on the German planes, there is no doubt that their Aisne assaults were primarily what we call preventive, that is, really defensive, and based on making it impossible for us to undertake a big offensive later, rather than on the hope of gaining a definite advantage."

"The French army gives a perfect example of the German plan. In the Spring, it was an effort to roll up the French line; in the Summer, a preventive to interrupt our preparations on the Somme. As is the case today, the German sacrifices were vain. I too, am of the opinion that the present French aggressiveness at the front and the strong confidence in that the British and Americans have helped us enormously will shorten the war by affecting the German morale even more than by actual military advantages; and they justify our increasing hopes."

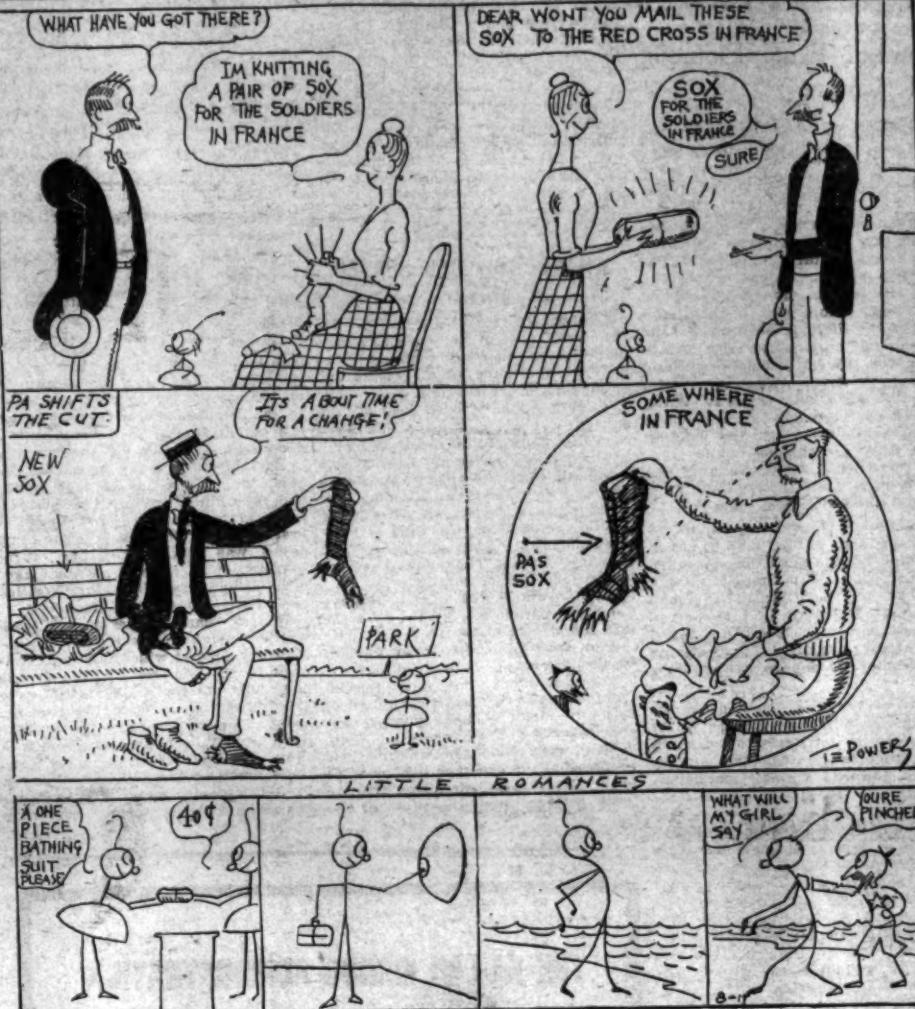
"In Flanders one is struck by the growing proportion of German officers among the killed and prisoners as the battle goes on. That means that the men's morale is weakened, and that the officers are forced to expose themselves more to make them follow. Perhaps the same thing will happen at Verdun. Then we can be certain that the equilibrium is tending to be upset."

"Civilians seem to be misled by military leaders, who, about like allied offensives and the impulsive German line. I have heard people say: 'But, if we can advance only three miles, and are then compelled to wait for the artillery to move up and smash the three miles, what is to prevent the Germans falling back in short order?' Of course, from a military point of view, such a theory is impossible; no army could retreat for long without its morale being affected enough to break the equilibrium—least of all the Germans at the end of three hard years of war. You've only to look at the way they sacrifice men in counterattacks to see that they know the danger of retreat."

'Breaking The Germans' Hearts'

"As things are going now, the Allies are breaking their hearts as Grant broke those of the Confederates in the battle of the Wilderness; and when the defenders' hearts are broken, the morale of the German position may fall like a house of cards. Remember, we have still two more months in which to maintain the pressure. Personally I consider the recent German bombing of hospitals significant. Cortez burned his boats behind his men to prevent their retreating. The Germans burn hospitals before theirs to prevent their

Joys and Gloom By Tom Powers



surrender from fear of French vengeance.

"Best of all, now for the first time Austria and Germany are hard pressed together; when the Crown Prince is forced to ask Rupprecht of Bavaria for reserves, and the latter is wasting the Prussian Guard like water in the effort to retain Lena, it is not likely that German troops will be sent to stiffen Austria, as has been done in the past.

"I regard the Italian victory as of the highest importance. There is Germany's weak point. If the Allies pierce the armor there the end may be nearer than men think."

"As regards Austria, information from Switzerland, through financial and diplomatic channels, paints her situation in the blackest colors. Bankrupt, drained by terrible losses, disintegrated, she just represents under conditions resembling open revolt, her military machine upheld by the unpopular Germans. Austria had placed her last hopes on the Papal peace move. Many Swiss observers assert that that was in reality a cloak for an Austrian attempt to make a separate peace with the Central Empires, through England, her old friend—an attempt rendered abortive on the one hand by the impossibility of reconciling Austrian and Italian claims and by the mailed fist of Hindenburg, who got wind of the affair, on the other. Instead of peace comes Italy's greatest offensive, and Hindenburg cannot help his anger.

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"I judge that this period that an attack upon the Dardanelles was in preparation," continued M. Venizelos, "I judged that the moment had come for asserting our claim to the great concessions promised in Asia Minor." Here the Premier disclosed his plan for a swift landing in Gallipoli and a descent upon Constantinople and a portion of yesterday's *Daily Mail*, but he continued, King Constantine changed his mind about arrangements with the Entente. Meanwhile the King of England thanked King Constantine for the readiness of Greece to place herself on the side of the Entente, and the British Admiralty ordered Admiral Kerr to make arrangements with our naval staff in order to prepare an eventual plan of attack against Gallipoli.

"Admiral Kerr received the following message from King Constantine: 'Why this? I see no reason to make war against Turkey. The Entente's position regarding this did not then know the existence of the telegram which the King sent to the Kaiser through the intermediary of M. Streit, the Foreign Minister, declaring that in no case would the King make war on Germany's allies unless they attacked Greece.'

Ex-King's Approval

"I must avow that King Constantine, although he was against the Dardanelles enterprise, was somewhat shaken when he read my third memorandum, which unfortunately cannot yet be produced, containing all the military arguments in favor of our taking part in it. I must avow that it was seldom that the King when we were in conversion together did not give way to my arguments. On this occasion also, after reading my memorandum, the King said to me with great emotion: 'So it is then, for the love of God.' That moment, that the King gave his approval.

"On leaving the royal apartment, however, I found in the Secretariat Major-General Metaxas, Chief of the Headquarters Staff, who handed me a document containing his resignation, and who said to me: 'I cannot return to my post as you have decided to pursue a policy which I repudiate.' This declaration disturbed me because I saw that political ideas were prevailing in military circles and because this attitude of insubordination on the part of Metaxas, who had made his military studies in Germany, might have grave consequences."

M. Venizelos described the dragging out of the Greek mobilisation in the late summer of 1915, revealing the aims of King Constantine and the line of policy he pursued. "I do not wish to go to the help of Servia," he reports the King as saying, "because Germany will be victorious and I do not wish to be defeated."

"Venizelos' reply goes before the King the strategical arguments and other considerations which weighed in favor of an immediate attack on the Bulgarians, whose morale was shattered when we were in possession of only 400 rounds of ammunition per gun, and who would need a considerable time to replenish their supplies."

"If we presented the crisis of Servia," he had said to the King, "within 30 days we should get to Sofia; in any case we should get to a point beyond which the Austro-German advance for technical reasons would be impossible." To all these arguments the King's only reply continued to be: "I do not wish to intervene; we shall be beaten by Germany."

He did not at once fling himself upon the regions promised to him, but sought the co-operation of Rumania, which was refused. As he was refused for the sake of Bulgaria. As the co-operation of Bulgaria was impossible without concessions he went so far as to contemplate making the cruel sacrifice of part of the territory of Greece in order to secure benefits which out weighed even such a sacrifice. Negotiations regarding this were not put in hand, for it was announced that Bulgaria had contracted a loan of £20,000,000 at Berlin and Vienna, and this clearly indicated that Bulgaria

CONSTANTINE'S PERfidY REVEALED BY VENIZELOS

Approved Greek Participation In Dardanelles But Prevented It

London, Aug. 31.—A portion of M. Venizelos' speech in the Greek Chamber last Sunday which has only just come to hand contains a budget of hitherto unpublished facts about Greek diplomacy early in 1915. M. Venizelos said that when he received the Note from Sir Edward Grey, special Envoy to Greece, concerning Greece in Asia Minor, he experienced the same intense joy that he had felt when he signed the Treaty of Bucarest (at the end of the Balkan War). Knowing the condition in which the country was when he first assumed office, he resolved to see Greece, forsooth, in an epoch of contempt, occupying a place equal to that of the Great Powers in determining the destinies of Turkey. It

"Such are the Bloodmen with whom we are asked to parley with the allies, the Doubters." Surely there can be no truce or turning back until this power of evil is broken. To have any truce with the enemy would be to betray our soldiers and our sailors, who know they can defeat Germany if they are only given time and support. There is only one place the peace of victory; the others are destruction and smash. Let us then go forward without doubt, for this is a holy war against the power of evil, and 'victory bringeth peace finally.'

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

The article continues:

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garrison was definitely leagued with the Germanic Powers.

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"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I have never found anything that so filled the place. WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria to a standard family and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

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PRESENT BATTLE WON'T DECIDE WAR—MAURICE

Impresses Importance Of Getting American Troops Into Action Soon As Possible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—General Maurice, in his weekly review of the situation, said to a representative of Reuter's Agency, today: "We have every reason to be pleased with Tuesday's advance. Since September 29, the period between our pushes has been smaller and smaller."

Dealing with the assertion made by Major Morath that, since September 20, we have lost 500,000 men, General Maurice said that we had not half that number engaged in this series of battles and the fact is that our total casualties in all theaters of operations since January have not exceeded 500,000. Major Morath's statement was, therefore, grotesque.

"We made a very careful estimate of the German losses in the battle of the Somme. Somehow, that estimate became known to the Germans, who, therupon, immediately stopped the export of casualty lists and altered the system, which is proof that our estimate was not far wrong."

"We have estimated the German losses in this Flanders battle. I won't give the figures but I may say that these, until the 6th inst., exceed the British losses by seventy-five per cent."

Referring to a submitted General Maurice said that nothing can tend not to be delighted when they are finally overcome, the plain fact is that the U-boats have not delayed for one hour our plans in France, or kept back a single round of ammunition.

Our army is better fed and more heavily supplied with arms and munitions than ever before. The actual daily importations of war-material into France in January averaged 11.4 tons per hour, while, during the last week of September, it averaged 24.5 tons per hour and it is steadily rising.

There has also been an enormous construction of light lines, canals and roads. The number of trains running daily on the broad-gauge lines, with war-material for the British army, on March 1, was 179. This had risen to 259 by the last week of September.

The average tonnage weekly on the light railways in France was 25,800 at the beginning of September, and 37,400 tons during the same period. The traffic on the canals almost doubled itself. This, continued General Maurice, proves that our armies are continuously and increasingly supplied, despite U-boats.

In conclusion, General Maurice said: "The fight is not over and a great deal confronts us. This battle won't end the war and there is much hard fighting ahead. The importance of getting American troops as quickly and in as large numbers as possible is not diminished by what has happened in Flanders."

SPORTS □ Latest News of Athletic World □ GOSSIP

FIRE BRIGADE STUNTS ON THIS AFTERNOON

ANNUAL COMPETITION AT RACE COURSE TO BENEFIT SHANGHAI WOUNDED: FINE PROGRAM

The Shanghai Fire Brigade is scheduled to provide a lot of interest and amusement for the audience which turns out to witness its annual competition at the Race Course today. The competition begins at 2 p.m. and the afternoon's entire proceedings are to be turned over to the Shanghai Wounded Fund.

The program lists a wide variety of events full of educational and laugh-producing possibilities. These include a competition drill, necessitating considerable skill and to be participated in by four teams; an obstacle race, with plenty of obstacles; a Foot Tag-of-War—the program states that "teeth may not be sunk more than six inches below surface of the ground" for this stunt; a mixed dressing race, warranting not so embarrassing as it sounds; a ladies' fire competition; two-men drill for the Chief Officer's Cup; a bucket and hand pump race; and a game of jet ball, of which the rehearsals promise chuckles. Then there will be an action skit entitled the "Mud Town Fire Brigade," the synopsis of which indicates more chuckles. Some real fire fighting on a specially constructed building will wind up the events and will be participated in by the Shanghai and French Brigades. Spectators are requested not to leave their seats at the cry of "fire."

Attention is called to a tent which is to be erected just inside the grounds in which modern fire-fighting and fire prevention will be comprehensively illustrated. A special charge of 50 cents will be made at this tent.

The program for the competition is a very handsomely covered and readable souvenir of the occasion. The cover design shows a wounded soldier and a fire brigade in action. Men in military or naval uniform will be admitted free.

LAWN BOWLS

SHANGHAI RINK CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

The final of the Shanghai Rink Championship will be played on the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Green today, commencing at 2.45 p.m. sharp.

An admission fee of \$1.00 will be charged, and the entire proceeds will

be given to the Shanghai Wounded Fund.

The finalists are:

F. Ferrier	Albert Taylor
A. M. McGregor	F. C. Banham
R. C. Altkneud	J. C. Macdougall
G. McMurdo	O. Crewe-Read

(skip) (skip)

The presentation of Championship prizes, by Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G., will take place after the game.

CRICKET

The annual cricket match between the S. C. C. cricket coolies and the S. R. C. coolies will be staged today, commencing at 2.15 p.m.

The teams will be:

S. C. C.—King Foo, Ne Long, King Long, Chang Foo, Foo Ling, Kon Do, Joco (Capt.), Ah Sung, King Ling, Shai Kuan Zen.
Reserve.—Di Hal-lo.

S. R. C.—Emily (Capt.), Mor Lulu, Song Ching, Fong Kur, Ching Kur, Ching Foo, Shaw Sung, Sare Tse, Lee Foo, Shaw Dee.

Reserve.—Nying Tsur.



Electric Radiators

Consumers who in past winter seasons have hired electric radiators from the Department are advised to make early application for hire again this season. Do not let the first cold snap find you without your electric fire.

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Wells Fargo Travellers Checks safeguard your funds. If lost or stolen before you countersign them, Wells Fargo & Co. will refund the full face value of the checks upon execution of a satisfactory indemnity bond.

You sign your name on the checks when you buy them. Then, when you need cash or wish to pay a bill you sign the check again in the presence of the man who accepts it. Your signature identifies you.

The checks are bound in a neat leather case in one or assorted denominations, as you prefer—\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$200.

Sold at Current Exchange Rates, premium 50 cts. per \$100.00.



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(Corner Szechuen Road.)
Telephone 4341.
Owen Williams,
General Agent.

Handicapper. There will be two prizes awarded for each event, and if entries warrant it, third and fourth prizes will also be given.

The dates on which entries will close will be advertised in due course, while forms of entry will be posted to all tennis players on October 27. Should any player not receive a copy on that date, Mr. L. A. Chill, the Hon. Sec., may be applied to for one.

LAWN TENNIS

French Club Tournament

The Cercle Sportif Francais is planning its annual Race Week tournament, which will be held November 10-14 and 17-18. The following will be the program:

1. Hardcourt Gentlemen's Singles Championship.
2. Hardcourt Gentlemen's Doubles Championship.
3. Hardcourt Mixed Doubles Championship.
4. Hardcourt Ladies' Singles Championship.
5. Hardcourt Ladies' Doubles Championship.
6. Grasscourt Gentlemen's Singles Handicap.
7. Grasscourt Gentlemen's Doubles Handicap.
8. Grasscourt Mixed Doubles Handicap.
9. Grasscourt Ladies' Singles Handicap.
10. Grasscourt Ladies' Doubles Handicap.
11. Grasscourt Mixed Doubles American Tournament.

The tournament is open to all comers, whether Shanghai residents or not. The Tennis Committee of the Cercle Sportif Francais consists of Messrs. C. Rousse Lacordaire, J. Elmore and L. A. Chill, while Mr. H. Toussaint will act as Referee and

particular star. As an eccentric comedian, he is one of the best seen out this way. His dancing is extraordinary—there is no other word for it. His song: "Look at me now" would make the most serious kitten smile.

I liked Miss Lyle Jeffries tremendously. She has a style about her that tells all her work gets well over the footlights. She works hard right through the show and helps to make it a success.

Gerald Osborne has a nice voice and a pleasing manner. He, like the rest of the company, enunciates his words well and nothing is missed.

Miss Peggy Ross sang her song:

"Don't you mind it, Honey" in quite a fine and original way. Miss Lilian Gascoine has a beautiful voice and she knows how to use it.

Malcolm Frentiss proved successful with his violin. Miss Rhoda Windrum has something of the Marie Lloyd style about her, even to the naughty wink. I was not too pleased with the song she sang—naughty and funny, perhaps.

Jack Kershaw at the piano was top. His work throughout helped to make the show. The audience would like to hear more of him all on his own.

The Cameos show again tonight, and then bid goodbye, as they leave on Sunday.

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Give LIFEBOUY SOAP a trial today for your health's sake.

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Art Smith's Flying GRAND AVIATION MEETING

TODAY

at 3 and 4 p.m.

TOMORROW

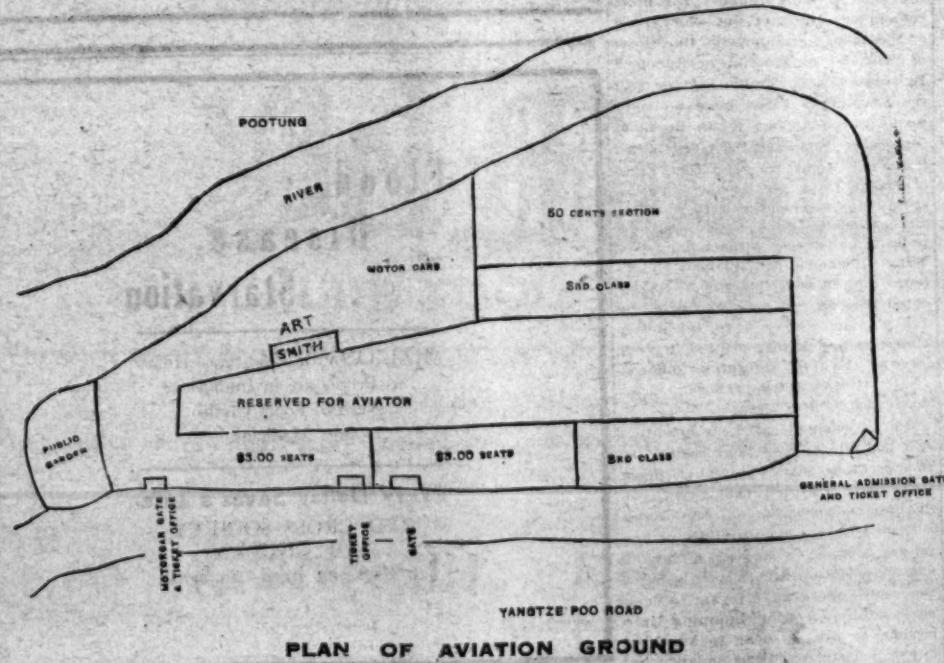
and Monday, October 15th, at 4.30 and 5.30 p.m.

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between the Point and Electric Power Station

YANGTSZEPPO ROAD.

10% OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SUNDAY PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN TO ALLIED WAR ORPHAN FUNDS



General admission	- - - - -	\$0.50
Grand Stand: First Class	- - - - -	3.00
Third Class	- - - - -	1.00
Motor Cars and Carriages	- - - - -	
each person	- - - - -	2.00
(no charge for native chauffeurs)		

Tickets obtainable at Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.
and at the Grounds

"Shell" Spirit used in all flights: Asiatic Petroleum Co.

AMPLE ROOM

is provided as a park for motor cars and carriages inside the enclosure. Occupants can remain in their cars and have a perfect view of the flying.

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WEATHER
Very cloudy or gloomy weather.
Northerly winds, fresh to strong,
along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 13, 1917

Democracy in Germany

D. R. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, defending some sort of propaganda which the German government has found to be necessary among its troops at the front, is compelled to tell the Reichstag that "the propaganda was not Pan-German but was intended to explain to the soldiers what they are fighting for." Thus, after they have been fighting for three years and suffering untold agonies, they are now to be told what it is all about. In other words their temper is such that the German Government is forced to face the cold fact that its army is beginning to think and is beginning to doubt, and is in sober truth ready to quit unless its demand for light is satisfied. Dr. Michaelis declared that "those who know the conditions at the front will agree that the propaganda is urgently necessary for both moral and mental reasons."

Of course, the German troops will not be told the truth. That is the last thing the German Government can afford to tell them. But it is evident that from some source or other they have been getting an inkling or two of it—and it is to counteract this and the effect of it that the German Government is attempting.

The propaganda itself is sufficient evidence that democracy is breaking through in Germany, but if more evidence were needed it was provided by the speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Kuehlemann, in which he practically admitted that Germany is willing to make concessions for peace, merely stipulating that she would not give up Alsace-Lorraine—quite a descent from the Kaiser's: "Onward with God to victory!"—and even more convincing evidence was furnished by the revelations which Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Marine, found it necessary to make concerning the mutinous spirit animating the German fleet. Between the crew of a great ship throwing their captain overboard and the men of a great nation throwing their Kaiser overboard there is an analogy not to be denied, and the Kaiser can no longer grandiosely refer to "my loyal army and my loyal navy," for, while they are still loyal to themselves, for they are Germany, they are no longer loyal to him nor to their other leaders.

Labor Endorses Zionism

The Conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, held at Minneapolis in September, unanimously passed the following resolution:

"The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy expresses its unqualified approval of the avowal by President Wilson that one of the motives for America's entrance into the war is to secure for the small nationalities the right to live their own lives on their own soil and to develop their own culture under free, national auspices."

"Inasmuch as among all these small nationalities, the Jews alone have no homeland of their own, we urge upon the President and the international congress which will negotiate terms of peace, the legitimate claims of the Jewish people for the re-establishment of a national Homeland in Palestine on a basis of self-government."

This action is in keeping with that of the British Labor Party which passed a similar resolution at its convention in London in August.

The Mikado And The Japanese People

By Saito Man
(Japan Advertiser)

The war has heightened the value of many things, bread, meat, man power, loyalty and various things. It has also cheapened and discounted other things; nothing has suffered so much in the market values of the world—estimation as the faith of Germany, and the words "autocracy" and "monarchy." A nation at least monarchical in form is apt to be suspected to be autocratic and Germany-like as well. Many prominent English writers have apologised for England having a King, saying that he is doing more for Britain than a President could possibly do.

About Japan! Many a foreign writer looks askance at Japan, and wonders in the bottom of his heart whether Japan is not a bit like Germany in the national constitution and government-method of the country. His suspicion and wonder are natural for a foreigner who takes a surface view of things and men he sees in Japan, and who does not take the trouble to study the history of the nation or make a deep and searching inquiry into the hearts of the people.

It is true that Japan has framed her Constitution on German models, and that Japan's army has been organised on German patterns, but the Mikado is absolutely and fundamentally different from the Kaiser. If the Kaiser is an autocrat who has the power to enforce his will through a vast organised military force on the seventy million people who had the misfortune to be born into the world as German people, the Mikado is in the position of the benevolent father of the people; he absolutely does nothing which is not good for the people or sanctioned by the spirits of the Imperial ancestors, which means in plain English the best wisdom there is in Japan.

Mikado No Dictator

The relations between the Japanese people and the Mikado are religious, sentimental, ritualistic, so to speak. He is no dictator. As Generalissimo, he speaks with words of thunder to his soldiers and sailors; but as the Emperor of Japan, he is to be compared to a priest, by no means to a statesman. It may even be said that the Japanese Emperor has nothing to do with the government in the political sense of the word.

In other monarchical nations you may think of the people and the ruler as separate things, as the one ruling over the other. In Japan both are the same; the Emperor's will is the people's will.

You may ask: "What if the Emperor should do anything in contravention to the will of the people?" That can never be; for the Emperor is "sacred and inviolable," as he is defined in the Constitution. If anything is done that is bad for the people under the august name of the Mikado, woe be to the man who dares abuse Imperial prerogatives! Japan's history may be called the "history of the decline and fall of the powers which have usurped or tried to usurp the Imperial sanctions." The Occidental mind will best comprehend the position of the Mikado, if it considers him in abstract terms, such as truth, love, wisdom. You might as well expect truth to act untruthfully as to expect the Mikado to act untruthfully. If a so-called Christian steals or commits adultery, you will say that he is not doing the will of Christ. If a Japanese statesman so-called should do anything that contradicts the principles of truth and humanity, we will immediately cry that it is not the will of the Emperor, and pull him down from the place he presumes to occupy, as a liar, traitor and enemy of the people, and he is finished as a public man. There are not a few men alive now who were once famous and honored, today absolutely finished. The Japanese people are terribly democratic in this.

Mikado A High Priest
The Japanese Emperors have repeatedly expressed their pious wish that the will of the gods alone be done in the administration of the people to which he is the "August Gate." The Mikado literally means "August Gate"; it carries a close association with the shrine of the gods. Nay, the Mikado is in a sense a high priest for the Japanese people. In old times when Imperial regime obtained, ere the military caste could assume political power, there was a high class of officials called Nakatomi, who were, as it were, middlemen between the Mikado and the gods—the ancestral spirits of the Mikado, in other words, the ancestral spirits of the Japanese people. If anything im-

The Seeker

(By "D. H. H." in the "Manchester Guardian")

It was in the winter patrol; the Hettie Jean, late drifter, now H. M. Auxiliary 461 B, slaved her way from crest to crest along an aching void of black sea; a dark night streaked with breaking, surging seas such as a man would sail in a bad dream. No headlight glimmered out into the night, but the gleam of a deck lamp shone across a sticky deck and lit up the hazy figure of the watch hugging the shelter of the little bridgehouse. Below the old man lay on a locker, his feet braced up against the locker-post to keep him from slipping; his eyes blinks thoughtfully at the lamp for a few moments, then he looked back to his deckhand.

"I know 'tis not for us to question such things, Doug," he said slowly.

Doug's tousled head of hair wagged in disapproval. He was leaning half out of his bunk, and only the pressure of his knees against the bunk side saved him from rolling out on to the opposite locker as the patrol dropped down into the trough of the sea. The skipper lit his pipe and looked at the deckie through the curlics of smoke. The round, deep eyes of the man in the bunk were fixed on him with a hungry desire for knowledge; they were sad eyes, as changeable in the light of the swinging lamp as the ugly seas overside, glowing blue and green and black.

"But that's what I want to know," persisted Doug. "Why ain't we fishin' 'stead o' fightin'; what does it all mean; what comes after everythin' is finished if we're sunk? I've allus wanted to know that."

"Ye've been aboard the miss'n smack, ain't ye?" inquired the skipper, "an' they've told ye?"

"Ay, but does it, skipper?" questioned the deckie.

The Hettie Jean had a reputation for sanctity, and the skipper saw in the deckhand's doubting a slur upon her good name.

"I'm afraid ye're a scoundrel, Doug," he said testily; "ye wants a little more faith b'y, a little more faith!"

"I wish that I really knew what thing is when ye're dead; 'tis fair puzzlin'" muttered Doug.

"Stand by to lower away the gig," he bawled.

"Fact is," went on the skipper, who was getting angry, "ye've never got over bein' cast away in the Rein-deer herrin' fishin' at Reikivik that winter; it sorotunsettled ye mind; ye can't get a fair grip o' things, as I've often thought."

Doug shook his head in despair. The little cabin clock chimed twelve, and he tumbled out of his bunk and pulled on his seaboots.

"Ye thinks too much 'bout these things, Doug," said the old man, more kindly; "it ain't good for sech folks as us."

"Mebbe," answered Doug, "Mebbe, 'tis so, skipper," and he stumped up the hoodie to relieve the watch.

Up on deck there was still a big sea running. Below the skipper had finished his pipe and was stretched out along the locker; the men relieved from watch had kicked off their boots and were snoring in their bunks. The silences of the sea in the long nights meant nothing to the deckie; they were his second nature; but the eternal distant mutterings of the guns in Flanders began to define his thoughts more acutely. He looked away to the great rollers dropping away in the darkness to leeward; leaning over the rail, he watched the tumbling water cleaved into streamers of gleaming phosphorescence by the boat's bows.

"I'd like to know the meanin' of it all," he muttered.

He took a turn up and down and came back to the rail again.

"I might be known by now," confided he to the streaming waters, "ay, for sure I might, if I hadn't jumped for safety when east away on that Island trip."

When the cold grey dawn broke out to castward little offy eddies on the face of the sea told that the tide was turning: a passing sleet shower had veiled all in a mist of white and the deck was ankle-deep in slippery slush.

The entry of the Hettie Jean into H. M. service had established cleaning quarters, and the hands, in oilskin and mittens, slid round making good cleaning down. Since he had carried the slip of gold braid on his sleeve the old man had developed as a martinet in a manner undreamt of in the piping days of peace, but at last he was satisfied.

Since the first premiss of these resolutions expresses an opinion held by the Council, and since the expressions of opinion from numerous members of the House and the Association lead us to the conclusion that the status of alcohol in medicine is still undetermined, your committee beg to amend the resolutions by substituting the following:

WHEREAS, We believe that the use of alcohol as a beverage is detrimental to the human economy, and

WHEREAS, Its use in therapeutics, as a tonic or a stimulant or as a food has no scientific basis, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Medical Association opposes the use of alcohol as a beverage, and be it further

Resolved, That the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be discouraged.

killed, an' for why? Ye don't know an' I don't, an' we shan't till we die."

The old man looked at him puzzled till it dawned upon him, he threw his mug under the skylight.

"Well, wait till ye're dead then, ye stark, starkin' madman," he snapped. "Here, get a lead on some o' ye and finish that grease work."

Anthematising Doug under their breath, the others were slowly gathering up their gear to carry on when the lookout hauled.

"Hard-d to starb'd! Mine adrift on the port bow."

The hand on the bridge twirled the spokes round, and the patrol swung round; the crew on deck crowded to the port rail; less than a hundred feet away bobbed up an ugly sphere, a black sprocket on the roundness of the grey-backed seas, fraught with untold death and disaster.

The set of the tide was bringing it down towards them; then they lost sight of it, and the Hettie Jean churned frantically on her course. A second time they saw it for moment or two, then again it disappeared.

"Hard-d to starb'd!" bawled the skipper.

Again the Hettie Jean yawned off her course, but there seemed some fatal force of gravitation about the boat. When they spotted the fateful sphere a third time she was under thirty feet away.

"God in Heaven," muttered the old man, and he snatched hold of the wheel. Then they heard light splash, and a few seconds later he saw the blob of a man's head on the rising seas.

"Tis Doug dropped overside," yelled the mate.

The grey waves, rushed at him as he swam strongly.

"Hang on, Doug, hang on."

He was up to the floating mate; they watched him ease it off its course by pushing. Then the rise of the swell as he clung to the glistening casing caught him up in its embrace as gentle as a mother her child, and the frightened hands watched the white face drop quickly as tern, while the old man fancied he could still see the round eyes still inquiring and the smile on his lips.

"Stand by to lower away the gig," he bawled.

Put it too late; as the blocks rattled there came the roar of thunder astern, a spout of water shot spire-high, while the Hettie Jean rocked drunkenly as if struck by a foul blow. "I low he's found the meanin' o' things this time," said the skipper solemnly.

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"I think, Timmy," he said to the boy, "a little drop o' sumt warn 'd be welcome."

In deference to the reputation of the boat it was coffee, and it was while they were gulping down the scalding liquid that Doug ventured an opinion. With the growing light the mutter of the distant guns had increased until they vibrated the atmosphere like a distant pulsation.

"There go the guns agen, shipper," he said, "More men bein'

the lives of many. They slow down

only when a police officer holds up

his club and sometimes not even

then. It's really a disgrace to the

city in which we live and I think

that more effective steps should be

taken by the police authorities to

remedy this. The police are doing

excellent work now but I think their

work would be more effective if

police officers were instructed to

stand closer to each other and stop

these fellows when they try to ex-

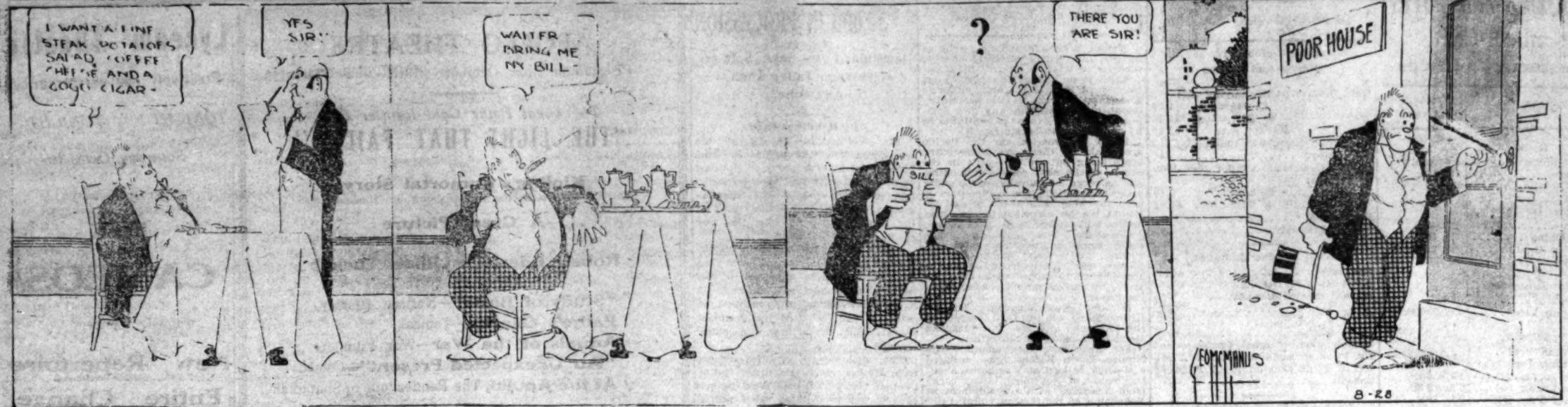
ceed the speed limit. Perhaps your

other readers might have some sug-

gestions to make, etc., etc."

Thanking you for your space, I

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Manicure Lady By William F. Kirk

"I had a lovely day down to the beach yesterday," said the Manicure Lady. "I swam and danced and got sunburned grand."

"I stayed home yesterday," said the Head Barber. "I staid home and read the Sunday paper clean through, ads and all. I didn't have no excitement, but I had my comfort. I just gotta have my comfort."

"It ain't the proper spirit, these days," George," said the Manicure Lady. "Folks owes it to themselves to get around and see what is going on in order that they may be in shape to answer when their country

calls them to the colors. I read that in a Sunday paper, and it sounded good to me."

"You read a lot of things in a Sunday paper," said the Head Barber, "but that don't say you gotta fall for everything you read. I guess for everything you read, George, it's good. Ads used to tell about a janitor named Ernest, that had been kicked on the head by a mule when he was young, and that believed everything he read in the Sunday papers. Of course, I read them myself, but I'm getting to be

more and more of a show-me guy the older I get."

"Let me tell you one thing, George," declared the Manicure Lady. "There ain't much happiness left in this world, and the ones that gets it worldwise and clinical that he don't believe nothing no more."

"I seen one articles about a fellow that had invented a mixture to rub on your fingernails that would make them grow twice as fast as they used to for good. Of course, it's some fake, but what if it shouldn't be? There'd be a lot us artists out of work, I'm figuring."

"It sure would be a awful whack at honest labor," agreed the Manicure Lady. "There would be a lot of kind-hearted artists that would have the barbers get the worst of it, and would keep coming back for more shaves. And besides, they would miss us girls, too, so you needn't to worry none."

"Well, maybe them items I see in the papers is like a lot of the war news that's been in the papers. I was reading in one paper not long ago where the Russians gained ten miles on a six mile front or six miles on a ten mile front, and the next

day I seen where they had been getting pussed back steady ever since they started their offensive or defensive tactics. Them barbers must make a lot of brainwork and footwork, believe me. I guess that's the hardest part of being a soldier: doing them tattlets."

"I don't know nothing about tattlets and I don't want to," said the Manicure Lady. "All I know is that in these here states sometimes the gent's in them here states makes the gent's finger nails. Business is fierce, and the outlook is fiercer, George. I guess I'll get a job in the moving pictures, after all. Joe Blow said he could land me in a drama called 'The Little Fang' or 'The Fang Bitter' or some such name, and I guess I'll be a actress, or something."

"Looks ain't everything, goodness knows; but in that business a kinda sweet face brings home the bacon, and I ain't heard nobody knock my looks none. I honestly believe, I'll give it a whirl, George. Wouldn't be strange if I should get to be a actress, or something."

"It would be stranger than that," said the Head Barber. "I guess that's the sixth guy that blew out this morning without slipping me no change."

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as the case may be, as swinging along of modern civilisation and close to the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner." If the anthem is really used as a marching one, it is to be hoped that the marchers have plenty of time on their hands.

Taking them altogether, the State of Georgia expects to harvest crops of the value of \$385,000,000 this year. With this figure to encourage it, the Legislature should hesitate no longer about passing the bill which insures Georgia citizens of all classes

imperative educational facilities.

Every possible postal facility is to be afforded United States soldiers in the United States and their friends in the United States who desire to communicate with them. The existing domestic rates will prevail, generally speaking, but the tendency will be to relax all rules that might in any way interfere with correspondence between the men at the front and their people at home. Neither the United States nor its allies probably will permit tanks to deprive the troops of comfort in this respect, or in any other, where it can be prevented.

"Away from houses, from river beds, you may dream for an hour among the heather and aromatic undergrowth, and save for the busy little beetles rolling their balls of dust, and the husks of invisible life, such as a shed snakeskin, a porcupine quill, you will see no living creature, and hear no bird but the melancholy call, as it swoops and soars, from the afield, maybe, the contrast is less marked; for there are fewer houses, fewer trees, and the undergrowth and scrub is replaced by karoo bush and milky-stemmed plants of an arid, sandy soil. But unless in some mountain ravine you come on a myriad joyous green canaries, whose shrill happiness is more fascinating than can be described, or see in some favored spot a long-tailed 'honeybird,' signs of life are even rarer, the silence almost more profound."

On The Veldt

"I suppose one of the first things which strike a newcomer at the Cape," writes Mrs. A. F. Trotter in Old Cape Colony, "is the silence of the windswept veldt, which shows hardly a sign of human or animal life though it may be within an hour

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	Tls. 810.00
Chartered	Tls. 640.00
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 105
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtze	Tls. 205.00
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	Tls. 810
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 290.00
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Det.	Tls. 107.80
"Shell"	Tls. 18.80
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 46.50
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 34.50
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.00
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 27.50
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 117.00
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72.50
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12.50
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 60.00
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 81.00
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81.00
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 72.50
Wefawwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 9.00
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162.50
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 90
International	Tls. 87.50
International (pref)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 62.50
Oriental	Tls. 34.50
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.50
Yangtzeepco	Tls. 5.00
Yangtzeepco Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Builer Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 82.00
Green Island	Tls. 7.00
Langkats	Tls. 13.00
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatras	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14.00
Llewellyn	Tls. 50
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 100
Moutrie	Tls. 25
Watson	Tls. 50
Weeks	Tls. 14.50
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Alma	Tls. 10.50
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Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.50
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.50
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 25.50
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 1.00
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.50
Bute	Tls. 1.10
Chemor United	Tls. 1.50
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Cheng	Tls. 2.50
Consolidated	Tls. 2.50
Domino	Tls. 10.00
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.00
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19.50
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Kapnia	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 2.50
Karan	Tls. 11.50
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Padana	Tls. 15.00
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Reuter's Service	
London, October 11.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 20 per cent.	
Bank of England rate of Discount 5%.	

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 12, 1917.

Money And Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 94.5—Tls. 1.05

@ 72.7—Mex. \$1.45

Mex. dollars Market rate 72.45

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 285

Bar Silver 44.5

Copper-Cash per tael 1790

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 9/11—Tls. 5.10

exch. @ 72.7—Mex. \$7.02

Peking Bar —

Native Interest 0.9

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 44.5

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-a. 5%

4 m-a. 5%

5 m-a. 5%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.m.

Ex Paris on London Fr. 27.41

Ex N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.68

Consols —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3/11

London Demand 3/11

India (nominal) T.T. 274

Paris T.T. 538

Paris Demand 539

New York T.T. 931

New York Demand 938

Hongkong T.T. 692

Japan T.T. 554

Batavia T.T. 217

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 4/1

London 4 m-s. Deck. 4/1

London 6 m-s. Cds. 4/1

London 6 m-s. Deck. 4/1

Paris 4 m-s. 580

New York 4 m-s. 97

Customs House Exchange Rates For October

Hk. Tls. 4.50 @ 4/2

1 @ 575 = Francs 6.41

1 No quotation Marks 6.23

0.91 @ 931 Gold 31

1 @ 514 Yen 2.26

1 @ 15 Rubles 3.49

1 @ 656 Roubles 7.81

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, October 12, 1917.

Official

Hongkong and Shai Banks \$ 61.00

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.50

Shanghai Tugs (Ord) 25 Shares

Tls. 18.00

Alans Tls. 10.75

Anglo Java Tls. 10.25

Butes Tls. 1.10

Cheng Tls. 2.35

Kota Bahores Tls. 7.55

Taiping Tls. 1.52; 1.55

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.07

Yangtzeepco Cotton (Ord) Tls. 5.00

Java Consolidated Tls. 19.50

Unofficial

Java Consolidated Tls. 19.50

Business Done

Shanghai, October 12, 1917.

Unofficial

Taiping Tls. 1.60 cash

Kapalas Tls. 0.60 cash

Dominicals Tls. 10 cash

Consolidateds Tls. 2.65 cash

Ayer Tawahs Tls. 29 cash

Java Consolidated Tls. 19.25 cash

Cheng Tls. 2.25 cash

Cheng Tls. 2.30 Oct.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 8, 10 and 11 were 78, 76 and 76 tons respectively."

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, October 11.—Today's cotton prices were:

Bar silver spot 45 1/4d. Business Limited, Dull.

Provins Quotation, London, Oct. 9.

Bar silver spot 45 1/4d. Buying holding back, dull.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, October 11.—Today's cotton prices were:

Good middling Americans 20.27d.

January 18.82d.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,000,000

Shareholders £1,200,000

Head Office: 43 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors: Mr Montague Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

W. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Indo Puket Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon Batavia Karachi Saigon Bombay Klang Seremban Calcutta Kobe Singapore Canton Kuala Lumpur Shanghai Cebu Madras Sournabaya Colombo Malacca Singapore Foochow Manila Sourabaya Hainan Nagasaki Tientsin Harbin New York Tsingtau Ilolo Yokohama London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

E. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agences: Bank of Hanoi Saigon Battambang Hongkong Shanghai Canton Mengtsa Singapore Djibouti Noumea Tientsin Dondichery Peking Toulane Haiphong Papeete Toulane Hankou Phnom-Penh Bankers: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: 2 Brussels.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, and Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Thais and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling, £1,500,000 @ Rs. 15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

Shareholders £22,500,000

Head Office: 43 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors: Mr Montague Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

W. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Indo Puket Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon Batavia Karachi Saigon Bombay Klang Seremban Calcutta Kobe Singapore Canton Kuala Lumpur Shanghai Cebu Madras Sournabaya Colombo Malacca Singapore Foochow Manila Sourabaya Hainan Nagasaki Tientsin Harbin New York Tsingtau Ilolo Yokohama London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles

Capital (Fully-paid) £5,000,000

Reserve Fund £2,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government £3,500,000

Reserve Fund £1,750,000

Head Office: Petrograd.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 84, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chetoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayowek Vladivostock

Hainan O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1913.

Authorized Capital H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up

Capital H\$1,271,500

Reserve Fund H\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund H\$ 20,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Ast. Manager.

The Bank of China

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital: Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,813,500.00

Reserve Fund \$12,812,500.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Kaifeng, Ichang, Shensi, Wuhan, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc. etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3, HANKEW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager, 1a Kluikang Road, SHANGHAI.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

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H. C. GULL

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent's
Oct 13		San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P. M. S. S. Co	
13	7:00* Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
13	San Francisco	Sib ria maru	Jap. Alexander		
13	San Francisco	Pangan	Sia. E. A. Co.		
13	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.		
Nov 10	San Francisco	Manila maru	Jap. O. S. K.		
13	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.		
13	San Francisco				

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 13	7:00* Kobe	Inaba maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
13	Kobe and Yokohama	Cok mib	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.		
15	9:00* Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakasaki maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
15	11:00* Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Shibata maru	Dut. N. Y. K.		
18	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamano maru	Jap. Alexander		
18 noon	Kobe & Osaka	Oni maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
20	5:30* Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
23	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasusu maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
25	Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
26	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 14	7:00* Liverpool via ports	Gitanu maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
14	Java Ports	Timazook	Dut. H. C. T. Co.		
14	London etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
14	S'pore & Bangkok via Ports	Yelandia	Dut. E. A. Co.		
25	Liverpool etc.	Hirane maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 13	7:30* Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
13	11:00* Amoy & Hongkong	Kinu steam	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
14	11:00* Ningpo	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.		
15	4:00* Ningpo	Hui Pekin	Br. B. & S.		
15	4:50* Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
16	11:00* Hongkong & Canton	Chesau	Br. B. & S.		
18	11:00* Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkians	Br. B. & S.		
20	Takao via Fuchow & K'lung	Kueiung maru	Jap. O. S. K.		
30	Manila & Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.		

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 13	10:00* Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien-tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.		
13	8:30 Tsinqua	Singyomar	Jap. N. Y. K.		
13	A.M. Chefoo & Nanchang	Tungchow	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
13	11:00* Nanchang direct	Kuangping	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
13	11:00* Tsinqua direct	Kuangping	Chi. C. M. A.		
14	10:00* Weihaiwei, T'ien-tsin & T'ing-tao	Kuangping	Br. J. M. & Co.		
16	3:00 W. h. w. C'tee & T'ien-tsin	Shengkings	Br. B. & S.		
16	noon Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap. S. M. R.		
16	noon Antung, Dalny & Tientsin	Kweilin	Br. B. & S.		
16	noon Dalny	Tamsui	Br. E. & S.		
16	noon Newchow	Tamsui	Br. E. & S.		
16	noon Tsinqua and Dainy	Wuhsing	Br. E. & S.		
16	noon Weihaiwei, Ostao & T'ien-tsin	Kuei mar	Jap. S. M. R.		
21	Tsinqua, Dalny	Shantien	Br. B. & S.		
22	11:00 Dalny & Tsinqua	Kohoku maru	Jap. O. S. K.		

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 13	M. N. Hankow etc.	Nankin	Br. B. & S.		
13	M. N. do	Tschi Marp	Jap. N. Y. K.		
14	M. N. do	Kiangyung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
15	M. N. do	Kuanto	Br. M. & Co.		
15	M. N. do	Kianghsia	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
15	M. N. do	S'yangyang maru	Jap. N. K. K.		
16	M. N. do	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.		
16	M. N. do	Tsien	Br. B. & S.		
16	M. N. do	Tsien	Jap. N. K. K.		
17	M. N. do	Tsien	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
17	M. N. do	Tsien	Jap. N. K. K.		
17	M. N. do	Tsien	Jap. N. K. K.		
17	M. N. do	Tsien	Jap. N. K. K.		

P.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

From	Ship's Name	Port	Flag	Agent's	Berth
Oct 12	Hain Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	GNCW	
12	Ningpo	215 Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW	
13	Tsinqua	1127 Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW	
13	H. ngkong	1982 Br.	B. & S.	CNW W	
13	Hongkong	6189 ap.	N. Y. K.	WSW	
13	H. ngkong	631 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KWY W	
13	H. ngkong	1426 ap.	S. M. R.	SMRW	
13	H. ngkong	1515 Br.	J. M. & Co.	CNW	
13	H. ngkong	3233 Br.	B. & S.	SMW	
13	H. ngkong	1715 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	
13	H. ngkong	1451 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLY W	
13	H. ngkong	2967 Br.	D. S. & Co.		
14	Korea	Gregory Apcar			

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru Capt. G. Kawamura, will be despatched from pouting N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, Oct. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Ngankin Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, October 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
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For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, October 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.
HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tsinqua, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, October 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.
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